

(a) The debtor shows an inability to pay the full amount within a reasonable period of time;

(b) The Government would be unable to enforce collection in full through litigation or administrative means within a reasonable period of time;

(c) The cost of collecting the claim in full is not justified by the amount of the claim; or

(d) The Commission's enforcement policy would be served by settlement of the claim for less than the full amount.

[50 FR 5384, Feb. 8, 1985, as amended at 57 FR 61292, Dec. 24, 1992]

§ 143.6 Referral for litigation.

Claims that cannot be collected by the Commission under this part or for which collection action cannot be ended or suspended under 4 CFR part 104 will be referred to the Department of Justice for litigation.

§ 143.7 Delegation of authority to the Executive Director.

(a) The Commission hereby delegates, until such time as the Commission orders otherwise, to the Executive Director or to any Commission employee under the Executive Director's supervision as he or she may designate, authority to take action to carry out subpart A and subpart B of this part and the requirements of 31 CFR parts 900-905 and 31 CFR 285.11.

(b) Delegated waivers or compromise under this part shall be with the concurrence of the General Counsel and the Director of the Division of Enforcement or of their respective designees.

[50 FR 5384, Feb. 8, 1985, as amended at 69 FR 52997, Aug. 31, 2004]

§ 143.8 Inflation-adjusted civil monetary penalties.

(a) Unless otherwise amended by an act of Congress, the inflation-adjusted maximum civil monetary penalty for each violation of the Commodity Exchange Act or the rules or orders promulgated thereunder that may be assessed or enforced by the Commission under the Commodity Exchange Act pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in Federal court will be:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (v) hereof, for each violation for which a civil monetary penalty is assessed against any person (other than a registered entity) pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 9:

(i) For violations committed between November 27, 1996 and October 22, 2000, not more than the greater of \$110,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation;

(ii) For violations committed between October 23, 2000 and October 22, 2004, not more than the greater of \$120,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation;

(iii) For violations committed between October 23, 2004 and October 22, 2008, not more than the greater of \$130,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation; and

(iv) For violations committed on or after October 23, 2008, not more than the greater of \$140,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation; provided that—

(v) In any case of manipulation or attempted manipulation in violation of Section 6(c), 6(d), or 9(a)(2) of the Act committed on or after May 22, 2008, not more than the greater of \$1,000,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation; and

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (v) hereof, for each violation for which a civil monetary penalty is assessed against any registered entity or other person pursuant to Section 6c of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 13a-1:

(i) For violations committed between November 27, 1996 and October 22, 2000, not more than the greater of \$110,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation;

(ii) For violations committed between October 23, 2000 and October 22, 2004, not more than the greater of \$120,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation;

(iii) For violations committed between October 23, 2004 and October 22, 2008, not more than the greater of \$130,000 or triple the monetary gain to such person for each such violation; and